Task 5.4: Hydromechanical analysis of cyclic hydraulic stimulation in Pohang fractured geothermal reservoir, South Korea

GFZ Helmholtz Centre POTSDAM

DESTRESS – Demonstration of soft stimulation treatments of geothermal reservoirs

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Questions?
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Farkas et al., 2021

1 Project background

An Enhanced Geothermal System (EGS) is an engineered reservoir, in which hot dry rock with intrinsic insufficient natural permeability is stimulated hydraulically.
Enhancing permeability in a safe way is challenging (Zang et al., 2013). One option to do so, is a soft stimulation treatment enhancing permeability while induced seismicity is kept below a safe threshold. This is demonstrated at Pohang EGS site, South Korea (Fig. 1, Hofmann et al., 2019).

In this study, we investigate the hydraulic stimulations conducted at Pohang site using the 3D finite-element code FracMan (Golder Associates 2019). We focus on studying coupled processes using the dataset of soft stimulation reported in Hofmann et al., 2019 in August 2017 in well PX-1 (Fig. 2). This enables characterizing the fractured crystalline reservoir.

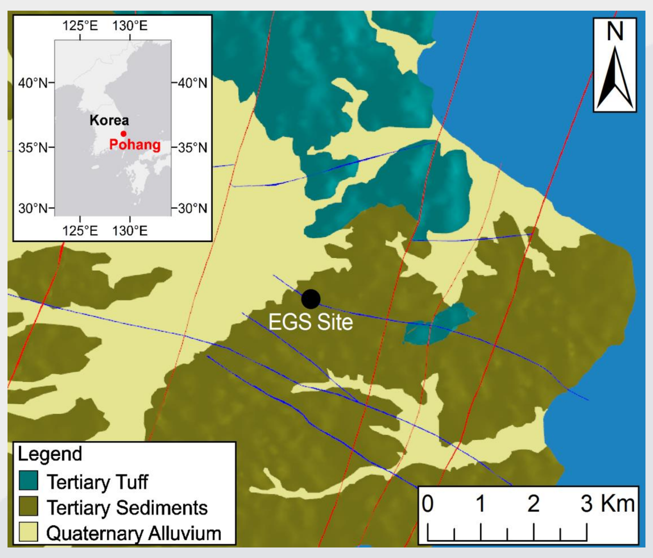


Fig. 1 Geological features at Pohang EGS Site (Hofmann et al., 2019)

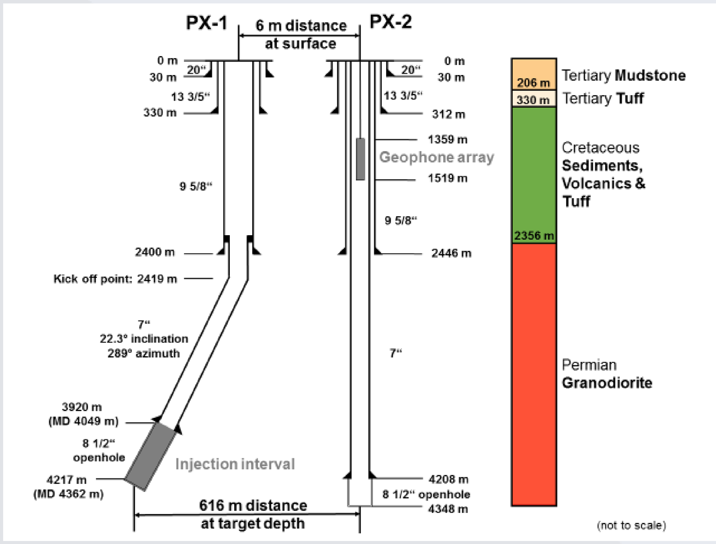
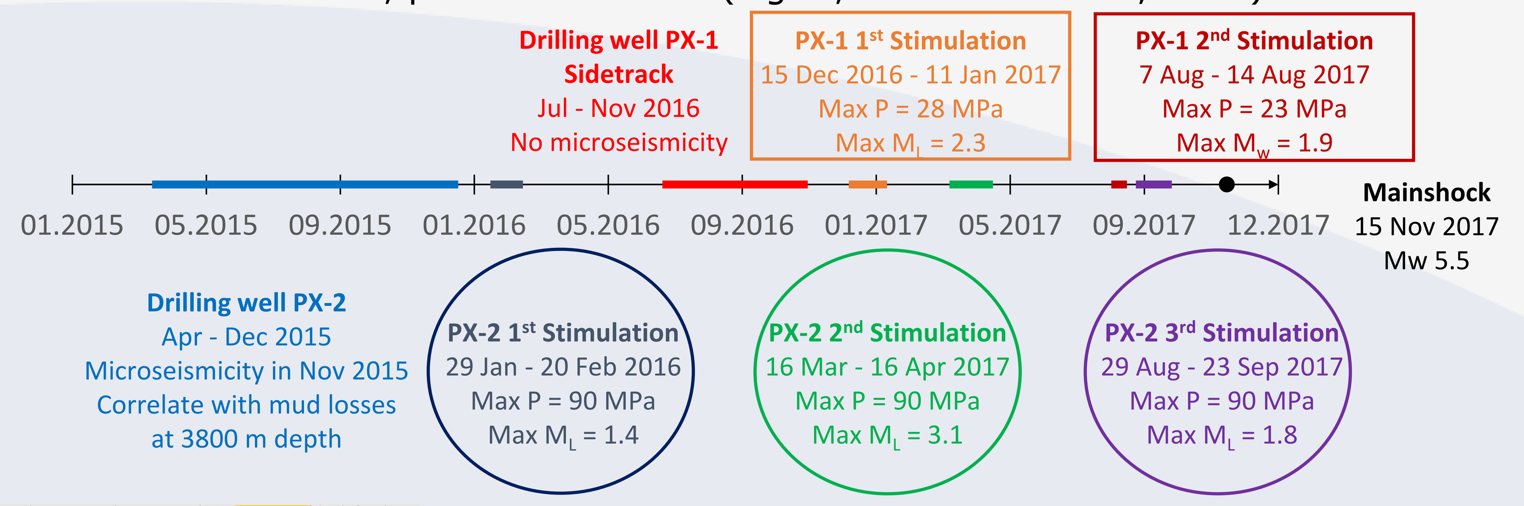


Fig. 2 Well completions including injection location and geophone chain (Hofmann et al., 2019)

2 Hydraulic Stimulations

Five stimulations were conducted in granodiorite rock to improve the hydraulic performance of the system (Fig. 3). Based on hydraulic and seismological analysis of the stimulations and earthquakes, two large fault structures are inferred, planes P1 and P2 (Fig. 4, Bethmann et al., 2019).

Fig. 3: Timeline of the Pohang EGS Project



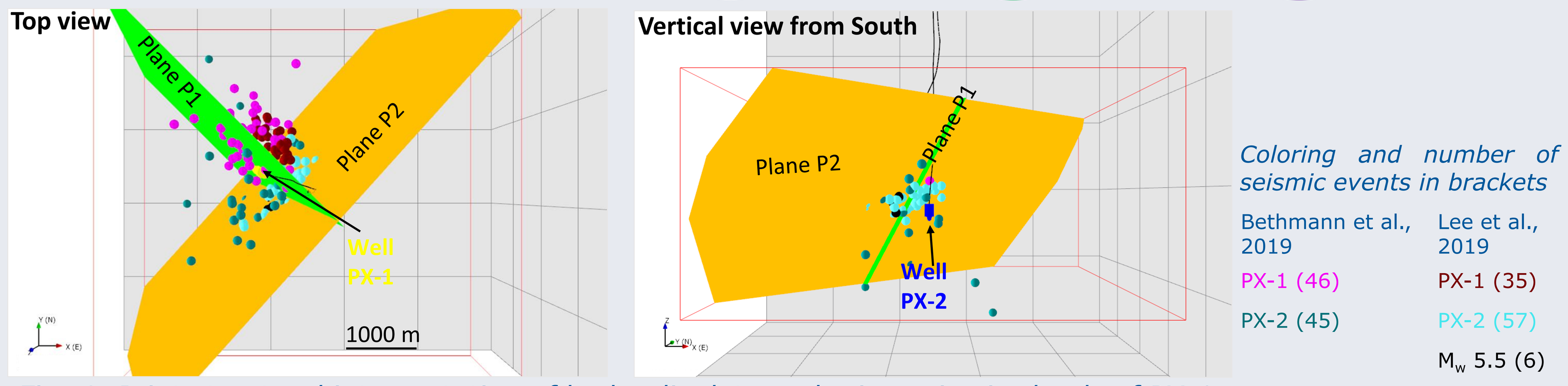


Fig. 4: Joint structural interpretation of hydraulic data and microseismic clouds of PX-1 and PX-2 hydraulic stimulations (after Bethmann et al., 2019)

3 Numerical Method and Setup

The numerical method and model of hydro-mechanical coupling for simulating fluid injection is illustrated in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 using the equations (1)-(4).

Eq. (1) $E_0 = \frac{JRC}{5}\left(0.2\frac{UCS}{JCS} - 0.1\right)$

Eq. (2) $\Delta E = \frac{\sigma_n V_m}{V_m K_n + \sigma_n}$

Eq. (3) $e = \frac{E^2}{JRC^{2.5}}$

Eq. (4) $S\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} - T\nabla^2 P = q$

E_0 = Mechanical aperture at $\sigma_n = 0$
JRC = Joint Roughness Coefficient
UCS = Uniaxial Compressive Strength
JCS = Joint Wall Compression Strength
ΔE = Change in Mechanical Aperture
σ_n = Effective Normal Stress
V_m = Maximum Aperture Closure
K_n = Fracture Stiffness

S = Fracture Storativity
P = Fluid Pressure
T = Fracture Transmissivity
Q = Flow rate

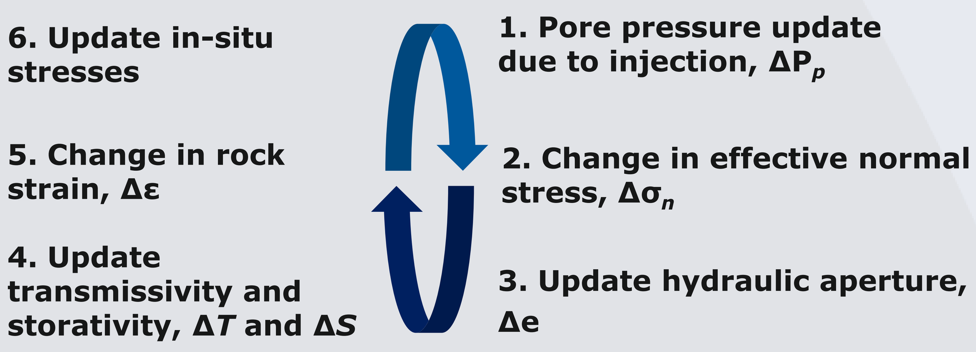


Fig. 5: Calculation cycle of hydro-mechanical coupling

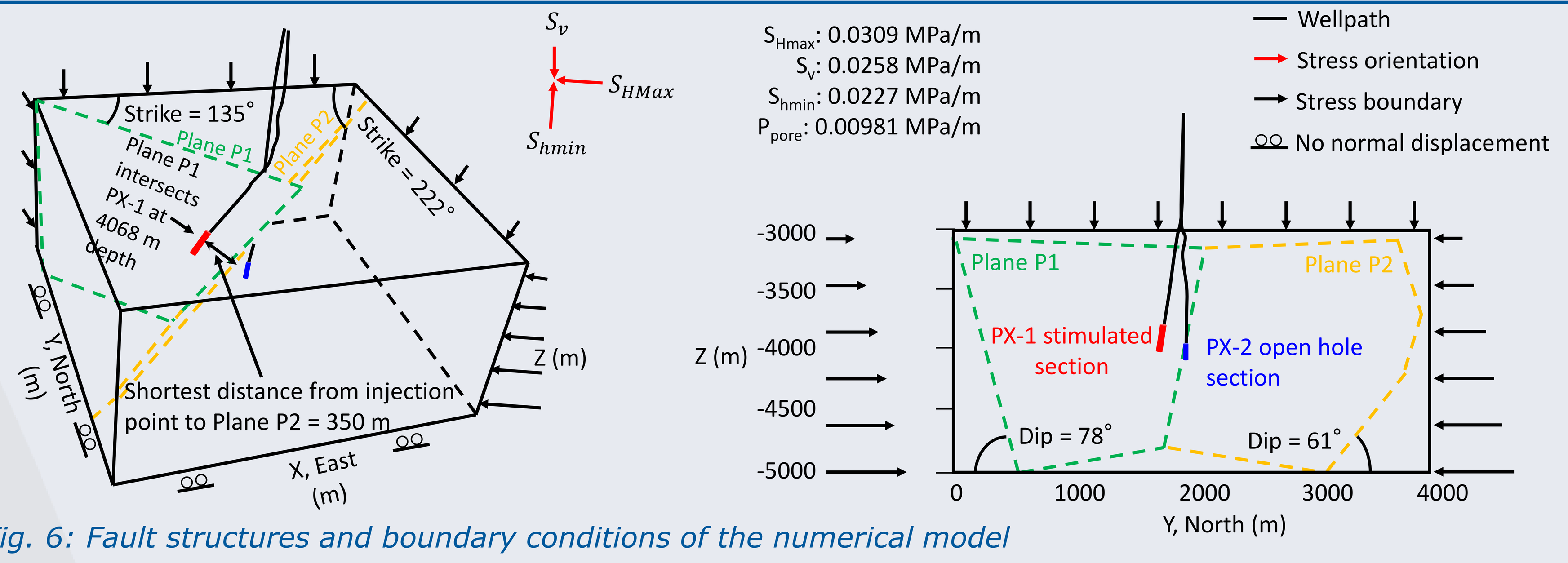


Fig. 6: Fault structures and boundary conditions of the numerical model

4 Results and Discussion

A. History matching of PX-1 2nd stimulation in August 2017

The model calibration is made by matching the simulated wellhead pressure history against field observations. The procedure requires adjusting the input parameters governing the hydro-mechanical coupling sequentially. These are referred to as split-points dividing the simulation into sequences (Fig. 7).

At the time of change in parameters, the pressure output of the last time step is taken as input for the subsequent phase of the simulation. These parameters remain valid for a period until the next split-point is defined.

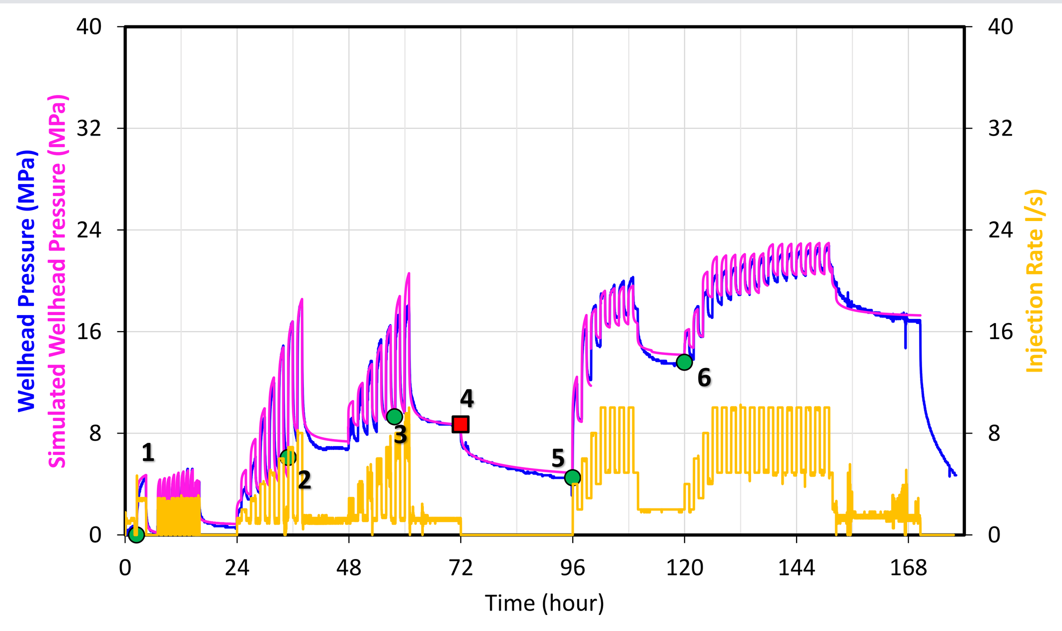


Fig. 7: Comparison of recorded and modelled wellhead pressure data for treatment in well PX-1 of August 2017. Circles represent increase in hydraulic aperture. Squares represent decrease in hydraulic aperture

The constant parameters used in the simulation are summarized in Table 1. Those that are adjusted are shown in Table 2. Based on the achieved history match, we characterize the resulting wellbore and hydro-mechanical parameters.

Table 1: Constant numerical parameters of the simulation

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Well effect properties		**Fault hydrogeological property**	
Well radius	0.108 m	Fault compressibility	4.5 10^{-10} 1/Pa
Well storage (m^3/Pa)	6 10^{-8}	**Geomechanical properties**	
Fluid properties		Normal stiffness	200 MPa/mm
Fluid viscosity	0.3 mPa s	JRC	12 deg
Fluid density	1000 kg/m^3	JCS	105 MPa
Matrix property		Maximum closure	1 mm
Matrix permeability	1.8 10^{-16} m^2	Coefficient of friction	0.23
Matrix compressibility	4.5 10^{-10} 1/Pa		
Numerical block radius	15 m		

Table 2: Adjusted numerical parameters of the simulation

Parameter	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3- Day 4		Day 5	Day 6 – Day 8
Split-point ID	1	2	3	4	5	6
UCS (MPa)	103	108	113	109	110	115

B. Hydraulic aperture and transmissivity evolution

The change in the stress-aperture relationship due to UCS adjustment results in shift of the stress-aperture relationship. The increase in UCS shifts the curve upwards, the decrease in that has opposite effect (Fig. 8).

The evolution of aperture at the borehole shows non-linear behavior and reversibility with pressure change, typical for hydraulic jacking. On the other hand, welltest analyses of hydraulic stimualtions in well PX-1 revealed hydro-shearing (Hofmann et al., 2019; Lee et al., 2019).

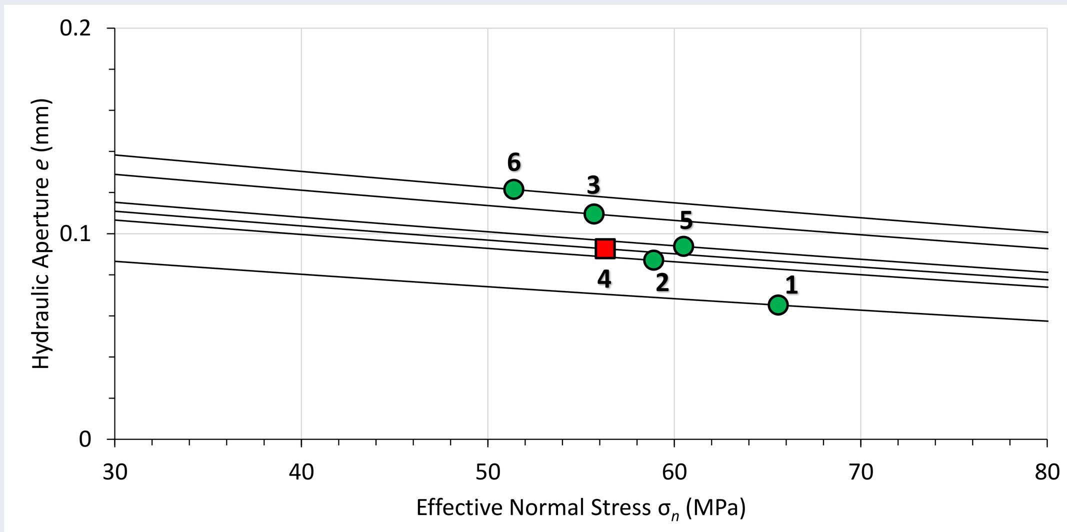


Fig. 8: Evolution of stress-aperture relationships as well as hydraulic aperture at injection point (Table 2)

Hydraulic aperture at injection point is converted to transmissivity as follows:

Eq. (5) $T = \frac{\rho_{fluid} g e^3}{12\eta_{fluid}}$

e = Hydraulic aperture
ρ_{fluid} = Fluid Pressure
η_{fluid} = Fluid Trans-missivity

The transmissivity shows an increase in the order of one magnitude approx. from 10^{-6} to 10^{-5} m^2/s (Fig. 9). This generally agrees with that reported by Hofmann et al., 2019 at different periods of the hydraulic stimulation.

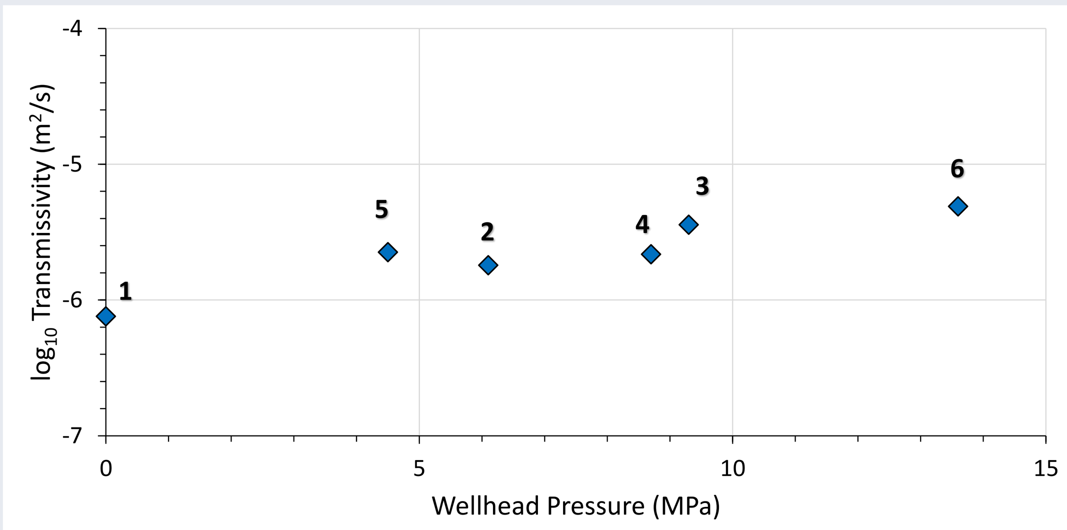


Fig. 9: Evolution of transmissivity at the injection point (Table 2)

C. Extent of pressurized area

The extent of directly pressurized fault radius of 180 m with 0.01 MPa cut-off value implies that the hydraulic diffusion for inducing seismic events is limited relatively close to near-well area during the time of injection. (Fig. 10).
Given that the simulated injection point is located approx. 350 m as shortest distance from plane P2, the modelling results reveal that the pore pressure, and thus, the effective stresses at fault P2 are not affected significantly by PX-1 2nd stimulation.

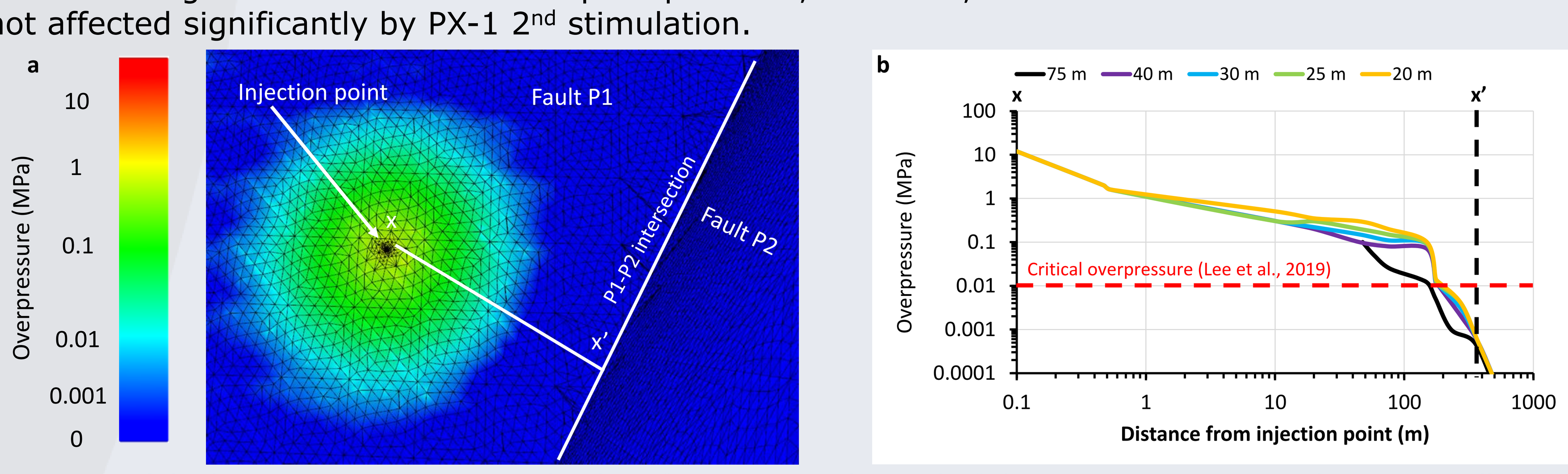


Fig. 10: (a) The extent of pressurized subsurface area at the end of the August 2017 stimulation in well PX-1 before flowback and (b): overpressure profile along section x-x’

5 Conclusions

- 1) With our model, a reasonable history match of the wellhead pressure could only be achieved by partitioning the treatment into separate periods. Partitioning the stimulation is beneficial computationally. Furthermore, it can capture phenomena related to fracture opening and closing, i.e. change in hydraulic aperture that are otherwise not captured by the code.
- 2) The hydraulic aperture evolution is typical of hydraulic fracturing. However, the fault is favorably oriented for hydro-shearing, which is generally characterized by permanent increase in aperture. This is explained by permeability increase through opening of the existing fault.
- 3) The influence of the treatment until flowback, i.e. the extent of direct pore pressure difference of >0.01 MPa is approx. 180 m in the direction of the shortest possible distance to the plane P2 along plane P1. This is half way between the injection and the plane of interest.

Acknowledgements

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